Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

6. Salaries cut (*contd.*)

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. മഹമ്മദ് സീതി.—സർ, നാടെങ്ങും ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ക്ഷാമത്തിന്റെ നിവാരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും ജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിയ്ക്കണം, സഹായിയ്ക്കണമെന്നു് നാട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിത്തുടങ്ങീട്ടു് വളരെ കാലമായി. അതു അവർ സഹനശക്തികൊണ്ടാണു് അപ്രകാരം വിളിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതെന്നും നാം അറിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാവക്കും അതിൽ ഇടപെട്ട പെരുമാറുന്നതിനു ചില വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമില്ല. പക്ഷെ ആ സഹനശക്തി ഏതു മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ കൂടിയാണു് പ്രയോഗിയ്ക്കപ്പെടുന്നതെന്നു് അന്വേഷിയ്ക്കേണ്ട കടമ ഗവൺമെൻറിനും ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അപ്രകാരമുള്ള സഹനശക്തിയുടെ പ്രായോഗികമായ മാർഗ്ഗം കാണിച്ചു തരുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഒരുക്കമില്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ ഇതിന്റെ ശരിയായ ഒരു പരിണാമമുണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ഭണ്ഡാരം വീർപ്പിയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാമ്പത്തികാവസ്ഥ മൂലം നിർബ്ബന്ധം സാധിയ്ക്കുകയില്ല. അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ സാമാജികന്മാർ സഭയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന നിരുപണങ്ങളും എല്ലാം നാട്ടുകാക്കു വേണ്ടിയുള്ളതും, അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളനുസരിച്ചുമാണെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളാണു് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ മെമ്പറന്മാർ സഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാവസ്ഥയുടെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവർമ്മേൻറിനോടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരുത്തമമായ അപേക്ഷയാണു് പഴയന്നൂർ മെമ്പർ ഈ യോഗം മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അദ്ദേഹം ആ പ്രമേയംവഴി ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിന്റെ നിവാരണത്തിനു ഒരു ഉത്തമമാർഗ്ഗം കൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിഷമഘട്ടം തരണം ചെയ്യാൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും കൂടി കുറേ ആത്മത്യാഗം ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു് ഈ പ്രമേയംകൊണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതു്. ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രവർത്തിയ്ക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായ ആളുകൾക്കു് ചിലതൊക്കെ ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയും. എന്നാൽ അവരേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ കടപ്പാടുണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കാണു്. ഇന്നു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കാകട്ടെ തങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു് നിയമിതമായ ഒരു പ്രതിഫലം പ്രതിമാസം കിട്ടിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു് അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിതമായുള്ള യാതൊരു പ്രതിഫലവും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു് എവിടെ നോക്കിയാലും കൃഷിപ്പിഴകൊണ്ടും വിലകുറവുകൊണ്ടും അവക്കു് പലവിധത്തിലും ദുർഭിക്ഷം പിടിപെട്ടതായിക്കാണും. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു് അവരു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ടെ വരവിനു് കാലപ്പഴക്കൊണ്ടൊന്നും ദോഷം വരികയില്ല. നാ ട്ടിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികാവസ്ഥയ്ക്കു് എന്തു മാറ്റമുണ്ടായാലും ഇനും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് കിട്ടിവരുന്ന വരവിൽ യാതൊരു വ്യത്യാസവുമില്ല. നാട്ടിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക നിലയ്ക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം പ്രായേണ കൂടുതലാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാംതന്നെ വില വളരെ കുറവാണു്. ഇവരുടെ വരവിനാകട്ടേ ഒരു കുറവും വന്നിട്ടുമില്ല. തൽഫലമായി അവരുടെ ജീവിതസുഖം വർദ്ധിയ്ക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ സുഖം വർദ്ധിയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ ദാരിദ്ര്യം അനുഭവിയ്ക്കുന്നവരെ മറക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണല്ലോ പ്രമാണം. ഉപദേശത്തേക്കാൾ ഉദാഹരണമാണു് ശ്ലാഘ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒരു ഉത്തമമാതൃക കാണിയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഘട്ടമാണിതു്. ഒരു അസാധാരണമായ അപേക്ഷയല്ല ഞങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഈ മാതിരി ത്യാഗം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. കൂടാതെ അദ്ധ്യാപക വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന സഹായധനംപോലും ഗവർമ്മെൻറു് ഇപ്പോൾ വെട്ടിത്തിരുത്തിയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. എന്നുവേണ്ട ചില സംഗതികളിൽ ഒരു വിധത്തിലും വെട്ടിക്കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുകളിൽകൂടിയും ഗവർമ്മെൻറു് ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലവു ചുരുക്കിയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയെല്ലാം നമ്മുടെ അയൽഭാഗത്തുള്ള ഗവർമ്മെൻറുകൾ നമുക്കു് മാതൃകകളായിരുന്നു കാണിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ സാധാരണയായി മറ്റുള്ളവർക്കു് മാതൃകയായി നില്ക്കുന്നവരാണു് കൊച്ചീക്കാർ എന്നു അഭിമാനിയ്ക്കുന്ന നാം ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും അവരുടെ മാതൃകയെ പിൻതുടരുകയെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ പഴയന്നൂർ മെമ്പർ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഉടൻതന്നെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ അതിനെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting this resolution and in doing so I believe this resolution is going to be the test of the sincerity of the several statements made by the Government to the Members of this House. Time without number it has been said on the floor of this House that the interests of the Government members and the interests of the people are one and the same and that they have the same interest in the people of Cochin as the Members on this side of the House and that they are prepared to do as much sacrifices for the good of the public as much as any of the Members of this House. All these statements have been made several times and this resolution is going to be the test as to whether those statements were honestly made or whether they

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were made simply to get over awkward situations. It has been represented here already that depression has been going on almost everywhere and various steps have also been taken by several other Governments. We see salary cuts being adopted by all the Governments both provincial and Central in India. If that be so, I cannot understand why our Government also should not come forward and accept this resolution. If it is the argument of the government that by introducing cuts in their pay efficiency of service will be impaired, I fail to see how the other Governments that have introduced cuts in salaries are going to carry on the administration. I cannot see any force in that argument. We have heard in this House various proposals made by several Members to increase the Revenue of the Government and I believe this will be a very substantial measure to find out resources for the Government especially now that the Government is denying people several urgent requirements on the ground of want of funds. With these observations I have very great pleasure in supporting this resolution.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയേണ്ട കാര്യം മുഴുവനും പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. എന്നിരുന്നാലും ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു തമാശമാത്രമേ പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ കൂടിയ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മിക്കവാറും ജാതി ഹിന്ദുക്കളാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ വിജിറൻസിനും മറ്റുമുള്ള വില കുറവാണു്. ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഈ റസല്യൂഷൻ സ്വീകരിക്കയാണെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് ഒരു ഭീമമായ ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും കടന്നാക്രമണമുണ്ടാകയില്ല.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this resolution. I think perhaps there is no need for long speeches, since I expect the Government would, generously and as a matter of grace, accept this resolution without any arguments from our side (*Hear, hear*). This question of a cut in the salaries was brought to their notice even during the last budget session, when several Members referred to it as one of the means for finding money for the various necessary items of Government expenditure.

Subsequently, all over India this policy has been adopted, even ranging from Government servants drawing a pay of Rs.25 and upwards, if I remember correctly. My great wonder is that this has not been adopted in this State, where we have a benign Government, which has identified itself completely with the interests of the people. On occasions when prices have risen, such a rise in prices has been put forward as an argument for raising the pay of Government officers and such increases were made on those occasions. For a similar reason and with

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the same cogency of argument, while prices have gone down very heavily the pay has to be reduced, especially the increases which have been made in recent years of high prices. These increases have made the service of Cochin rather top-heavy. There is, therefore, more justification for a policy of reduction in Cochin than in some other parts of India where the services may not be so top-heavy. In fact, I do not think very many arguments need be advanced since the general expectation is that the Government Members would set a very noble and generous example to the public of Cochin by accepting this resolution and agreeing to have their pays cut on the modest scale that is recommended. No cut is recommended for persons drawing a pay of below Rs. 100. The principle has been recognised that in the case of such officers any reduction of pay might mean real hardship. Though the cut has been adopted in British India even in the grades of Rs. 25 and upwards, the non-official Member here, who made the recommendation, has been generous enough, I should say, in recommending the cut only in the case of officers drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and above. This modest cut, I hope, will be generously accepted by the Government.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. എസ്സ്. കേശവൻ നമ്പൂതിരി.—ഈഴവ മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു് ഞാനും യോജിയ്ക്കുന്നു. അധികം ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എല്ലാം സസ്പ്രീക്കുകളായതുകൊണ്ടു് അവക്കു് ചിലവു കുറയും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ശമ്പളം കുറഞ്ഞാലും സങ്കടം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. എന്നാൽ മാംസഭക്ഷികൾക്കു് വരവു ചുരുങ്ങുമ്പോൾ മാംസത്തിനു് വില കൂടുതലായതുകൊണ്ടു് സങ്കടത്തിനവകാശമുണ്ടു്, അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ അവരേയും കൂടി സസ്പ്രീക്കുകളാക്കുന്നതിനു് ഈ പ്രമേയം കാരണമാകും, എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല; മറ്റൊരു വിധത്തിൽ അഹിംസാധർമ്മം അടുത്തകാലത്തുതന്നെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാനും സാധിയ്ക്കുമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പ്രമേയം പാസാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പക്ഷെ ഒരു കാര്യം ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ഒരു അബദ്ധമുണ്ടു്. ൫൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ആൾക്കു് ൧൦൦-നു് ൫൦ വീതം ആണു് കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നത്തെ ൫൦൦ രൂപാക്കാർക്കു് ൪൫൦ രൂപായും, ഇന്നത്തെ ൪൫൦ക്കാർക്കു് അതിലും എത്രയോ കൂടുതലും ആണു് കിട്ടുക. ഈ ന്യായം ൧൦൦ രൂപായും അതിനു മേലുമുള്ളവർക്കും ബാധകമാകുന്നതല്ലാതെ൯൦ രൂപാക്കാരെ ഇതു ബാധിയ്ക്കുകയില്ല. അവർക്കു് മുഴുവൻ കിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യും. ൧൦൦ രൂപാക്കാർക്കു് ൯൫ രൂപാമാത്രമേ കിട്ടുകയുമുള്ളു അവർ ൯൦ക. ശമ്പളക്കാരേക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളം വാ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ങ്ങൊണ്ടുവരും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ സംഗതിയുംകൂടി ഇപ്പോൾ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെയെങ്കിലും ശരിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണു് എങ്കിലും ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിലെ തത്വത്തോടു പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution as I do not consider it is a wise policy to discourage officers and their subordinates when we know they are striving their utmost in the interests of our State. The salaries in all Departments of the State are much lower than those of neighbouring Indian States, and in British India. Retrenchments may be necessary where there are deficits. But in spite of the world-wide depression I think I am right in saying that Cochin is still flourishing and going strong mainly due no doubt to the able administration of her affairs, and I cannot see that it will serve any good purpose to discourage those who are responsible for this satisfactory state of affairs by imposing cuts when if anything rewards are due.

I am sure I am only voicing public opinion when I say that the time has not arrived for such drastic measures and we all hope that it may never come. With these few words, Sir, I strongly oppose the resolution.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Sir, I also oppose this resolution (*Hear, hear*). I have not yet learnt the reason for bringing this resolution. The idea is one would think that the Government has no money to pay the officers. If that is the case we would all support the resolution. I would like to know the reason. Are we in difficulties? Is our Government in difficulties? Not yet. Then it was told here that one's expenditure in these days is much less than what it was before. I don't admit that. In my own case I spend more money now than I used to spend an year ago. Uufortunately Government thought of cutting our T. A. for reasons which I cannot understand. I ought to have supported this resolution in retaliation but still I do not do so.

മിസ്സിസ് സ്വാരിസ്.—പുരുഷന്മാർ കൂട്ടിട്ടു കൂടാത്തതു സ്ത്രീകൾ കൂട്ടിയാൽ കൂടുമോ? ഉണ്ണുന്നവനു ഉണ്ണാത്തവന്റെ വിശപ്പു് അറിവാൻ പാടില്ല. ഞാൻ എന്റെ ഈ വയസ്സുകാലത്തു് ദരിദ്രരുടെ ഇടയിലാണു് പണി എടുക്കുന്നതു്. സ്ത്രീകളാണു് ഈ കാലത്തു അധികമായി കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതു്. സാധുക്കളുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള പുരുഷന്മാർക്കു ദിവസം നാലോ അഞ്ചോ അണ കിട്ടിയാൽ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ കയ്യിൽ രണ്ടോ നാലോ കൊണ്ടു കൊടുക്കും. തൃപ്തിയാകുംവണ്ണം ഭക്ഷണം കിട്ടീല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഭാര്യമാർക്കു തല്ലാണു് കിട്ടുന്നതു്. ഇതു ഞാൻ എന്റെകണ്ണുകൊണ്ടുകണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളകാര്യമാണു്. ഞാൻ ഈ ദരിദ്രസ്ത്രീകൾക്കു് ഉപജീവനത്തിനു വഴി ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ണ് അവരുടെ ദോഷം ഒരുസ്സൂഹം ആരംഭിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്നത്. അതിനു വേണ്ടി മാസം നാലണ കൊടുത്തിരുന്ന ഗൃഹസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുടിയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പഞ്ഞംകാരണം ഈലഹ്മുവായ സംഖ്യയെ മുടക്കിയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. അയതുകൊണ്ട് എന്റെ പാവപ്പെട്ട pension-ൽനിന്ന് ഞാൻ മാസം പതിനഞ്ചു രൂപാ അവക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നു. പണ്ടു വലിയ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ഉണ്ടായപ്പോൾ, സാധുക്കളുടെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കായി പണം പിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ മനസ്സിളക്കുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ഒരു പാട്ടു പാടി. അതുതന്നെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെയും പാടി മനസ്സിളക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. അന്നു പണം കയ്യിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്തവർ അവരുടെ അംഗവസ്ത്രം എടുത്തു ദാനം ചെയ്തു.

ദുർഭോഷ വർജ്ജനം.

(പഞ്ചം പട വസന്ത എന്ന പാട്ട്.)

1. പഞ്ചം പട വസന്തകളെല്ലാം പാഞ്ഞുകടന്നീടുവാൻ-പാഞ്ഞുകടന്നീടുവാൻ-നോയ്മ്പു നമസ്കാരങ്ങൾ-ദാനധർമ്മങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തിടുവിൻ.
2. നൊയ്മ്പുകൾ നോല്ക്കാതെ- നരർ- പാരം തടിച്ചതിനാൽ- നോവുകൾ നൊമ്പരങ്ങൾ- വസന്തലോകം- പരന്നല്ലൊ.
3. നമസ്കാരങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാതെ- നരർ- പാരം കൂട്ടത്തിനാൽ- ക്ഷമകൾ ഇല്ലാതെ- പടകൾ ഇടിപോൽ- മുഴങ്ങുന്നു.
4. ദാനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാതെ- ധനങ്ങൾ- ധനങ്ങൾ ധനവാന്മാർ-
കയ്യിൽ കാശില്ലാതെ നരർ പാരം വലഞ്ഞല്ലൊ.
5. ത്രിവിധപത്ഥ്യത്താൽ- ശീത- ഏകനെ സേവിച്ചാൽ ത്രിവിധ ദോഷങ്ങൾ- ശീത ഏകനകറുമേ.

(പഞ്ചം പട വസന്ത.)

Leader of the house ഇന്നലെ പറഞ്ഞതു് ആഫീസർമാരുടെ മനസ്സിളക്കിയാൽ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സാധിയ്ക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു്, അയതിനാലത്രെ ഞാൻ പാടി മനസ്സിളക്കിയതു്. മനസ്സുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കൊടുത്താൽ മതി.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.—ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസംഗിച്ചതു് കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം അവരുടെ സാപ്പാടിന്റെ തോതനുസരിച്ചായിരിയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതായി എനിയ്ക്കു തോന്നി. ആ തോതു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നോക്കിയാൽ 100 രൂപാ ശമ്പളക്കാരന്റെ ഇരട്ടി സാപ്പാടു് ഇന്നത്തെ ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റിസിനു

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പ്പിടേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് സാപ്പാടനുസരിച്ച് ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ പുറപ്പെട്ടാൽ അതു ശരിയല്ല. ഇന്നു് ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും ഓരോ ശമ്പളതോതുകൾവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്റെ നിലയും വിലയും അനുസരിച്ചാണു്. എന്നാൽ കൊച്ചി ഗവൺമെൻറിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷു ഗവൺമെൻറിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളതോതനുസരിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഇവർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം വളരെ കുറവാണു്. ഇവരും മറ്റുള്ളവരോടൊപ്പം കിടപിടിച്ചു നില്ക്കേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സാപ്പാടു ശമ്പളത്തിലും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഇവിടെപറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇവരും ചക്കയും മാങ്ങയും മത്തങ്ങയും മാറു കുറഞ്ഞ വിലയ്ക്കു കിട്ടുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളുമെല്ലാം തിന്നേണ്ടിവരും. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ചെറിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സാപ്പാടു വളരെ കുറവാണു്. അങ്ങിനെനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നു വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ശമ്പളതോതു് അവരുടെ സാപ്പാടിനനുസരിച്ചുള്ളതല്ലെന്നുകാണാം. നേരെമറിച്ചു അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയും നിലയും വിലയും നിലനിർത്തുവാനായിട്ടാണു് ഈ ശമ്പളക്രമം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു അതിലേയ്ക്കായിട്ടാണു് മിക്ക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഇന്നു മോട്ടാർകാറും മറ്റും വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്തിനാണു് ഇവർ മോട്ടാർകാറിൽ പോകുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ളതു് അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗനിലയെപറ്റി ചിന്തിയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ മനസ്സിലാകും. ഇന്നു അവരോടൊപ്പംതന്നെ പരിക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഒരു ചീഫ് കോട്ടുവക്കീലാണെങ്കിൽകൂടിയും റിക്ഷാവണ്ടിയിലാണു് കയറി കോടതികളിലേയ്ക്കു പോകുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാകട്ടെ കാറിൽ പോകുന്നതിന്റെ പ്രധാനഉദ്ദേശം അവരുടെ സ്റ്റാറസ് മെൻറയിൻ ചെയ്യുവാനായിട്ടാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെ നിലനിർത്തുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളതു്. പണ്ടു വിലക്കുടുതലുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇപ്പോൾ വിലകുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, മുമ്പു ഫ്രീ ആയി കിട്ടിയിരുന്ന ചിലവുകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ക്രമപ്രകാരം കൊണ്ടു കഴിക്കാമെങ്കിലും ആ കാരണം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഒരിക്കലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കരുതെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ആഹാരവിഷയമൊഴിച്ചു് ബാക്കി കാര്യങ്ങളുംകൂടി അവർക്കു നോക്കേണ്ടിയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അവർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം കൂടുതലല്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

മിസ്റ്റർ ജോർജ്ജ് ചാക്കാമുറി.—അതിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു അലവൻസ് കൊടുത്താൽ സമാധാനത്തിനു വകയില്ലേ

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.—അങ്ങിനെ അലവൻസു കൂടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നാൽ അതും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, I am not one of those who believe in Bernard Shaw's dictum that every rich man is a thief. Yet I do honestly believe that the members of the community should contribute what they can towards the maintenance of that society. And I whole-heartedly endorse that principle (*hear, hear*), that they should contribute to the maintenance of the State in accordance with his income. I am not here to oppose that principle at all. The Hon'ble the mover of the resolution himself said that it is not out of any spite towards any official that he moved this resolution, but because he honestly believed that the time had come when the officials may be asked to contribute in some form or other, now in the form of a surrender or cut, their quota towards the maintenance of the Government. I wish to say a few words before I formally state the view which I hold on this matter. We have been told by the Hon'ble Members who supported this resolution that we are not adopting the morals which have been adopted by the Governments all round us, that, when whereas the neighbouring Governments have adopted drastic cuts in the salaries of their officials, we are keeping quiet. In this connection I wish to observe Sir, that in a very large number of cases, the salaries have been revised during or after the war.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Here also revised.

Mr. I. N. Menon—Yes, but in many cases they have been reduced. In the case of the Director of Public Instruction, for instance, there was a cut of 100 rupees in his pay. So I say that there have been cuts already, but no improvements in our wages in response to the rise in the cost of living.

Secondly, if the object of this resolution is to raise an additional income for the Government to meet the ordinary expenses of administration without additionally taxing the poor I am sure the Government will accept the resolution. Now the rich man must certainly contribute his share. But, I think, Sir, it is an assumption, and in 90 cases at any rate of the officials it is an illusion, that we are rich. Now what is the test? Instead of these specified cuts on the incomes which are paid to us every month, let there be a scheme of income-tax. Let all non-agricultural incomes be taxed. (*hear, hear*). And if there are people who have got money and who are amassing wealth, surely our salaries, being non-agricultural incomes, will be taxed.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Sir, May I know whether it is the Government's view that income-tax should be imposed?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—That is my suggestion, but I am also aware that the Government is proposing to levy income-tax.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Deputy President.—Government Members are speaking on their own responsibility. It is not the Government's view. The Leader of the House will give the Government's view.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It is the Government's view. I certainly hold that. He is doing it under my instruction. I will be speaking later on.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—So if you want to proceed on the lines I just now stated the best way will be to ascertain who the rich are and what their riches are so as to have the introduction of income-tax in which case our incomes also will be taxed in proportion to that of others. So, I do not think there is any necessity whatsoever to introduce this cut now.

Reference was already made to the practice obtained outside Cochin. I believe the Hon'ble Members are aware that where all these cuts have been made they have experimented with an elastic system of income-tax and they have found that the income-tax was insufficient and hence their salaries were cut. But here things are quite different. I certainly believe that at present there is absolutely no justification for introducing these cuts. Our salaries are much lower than what obtains elsewhere —not merely in the British Districts but also in other Indian States. And I do not also believe that a financial crisis has arisen for the Government to turn to these few instances of people who are not by any means getting enormous income compared with the ordinary incomes, that they should be tried as the first desperate experiment at economy. Therefore I most strongly oppose this resolution.

Deputy President.—The Government opinion may be given by the Leader of the House. That seems to be more logical. I may allow every Member on the Government side to speak.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—This is a very important matter and the Government have come to the conclusion that all their important officers should speak and lastly the Leader will speak. That is the position that the Government have arrived at.

Deputy President.—Then it will be viewed that they are not expressing the Government view. Only the Leader of the House will give the Government view and the rest may express their own individual opinions.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May we hear the Government Members that we may know whether we should reply and whether there are any points. Otherwise if the Government Member speaks last we will not be in a position to reply. Probably he wants to get a tactical advantage over us.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Deputy President.—It is left to the Chair to regulate the business. It is not to the Members to say as to who should speak. That will be a bad procedure. I now ask the Member for Medicine to speak.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, this resolution has been brought forward and the reason for bringing it forward has been mentioned by the mover of the resolution which is because the salary of officers in British India is to be cut or has already been cut. But before going into the details of the special reasons which made that Government to make cuts on the salaries of those officers it is highly necessary to go into the history of the salaries and the grade of salaries that existed there a few years ago. What is it to-day? I am sorry to say that in narrating these facts I have neither the rhetoric nor the eloquence—I have been a blunt surgeon and sometimes with a blunt knife too—and naturally my brother in the profession on the opposite side who has got eloquence to his credit has the advantage over me. I wish I had it in bringing forward the Government's case in this respect.

I shall take department after department, just to show to the Members as well as this House how things have been in British India. I was myself an officer in British India before I came here. Very few people know that. Take the Judicial Department in British India. The pay of the Munsiffs there before the war was from Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 400. (Of course I know the voices against my taking the case of other departments; but I shall take my department also.) The pay of the Munsiffs in British was from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 and only a very few amongst these Munsiffs came to the grade of Rs. 400. Of these, very few came up to the place of Sub-judges with a pay of Rs. 500 and a still exceedingly few among these rose to Rs. 800. What is the present system there? They start with a pay of Rs. 300 and from there it automatically rises to Rs. 600 and a good many of them rise to the higher positions as Sub-judges and District Judges. 30 years ago it was only very few among those officers who were drawing a salary of over Rs. 500. Where are they to-day? To-day the spectacle is a different one. You see most of them are drawing Rs. 400. Coming again to my department, when I joined the service here the salary of the Assistant Surgeons in British was Rs. 100. For seven years they had to rot on that grade and then they had to pass an examination in order to get Rs. 150. There they had to rot for another 7 years. Then they had to pass another examination to get Rs. 200. These men on Rs. 200 were very few. What is the state of affairs to-day? The Assistant Surgeon starts from

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rs. 200 and rises automatically to Rs. 400. In the old days there were only five Civil Surgeons' posts in the whole Presidency. To-day there are very nearly 30 and what is the pay of the Civil Surgeons to-day? They rise from Rs. 500 automatically up to Rs. 1,000 and some of them get more than Rs. 1,000. The men who are in charge of British hospitals even smaller institutions than either the General Hospital, or the Trichur Civil Hospital, or the Maternity Hospital, or the Women's Hospital get a salary double that of our Civil Surgeons which is 200 rising to 400 after a service of 20 years. What is the pay of our Assistant Surgeons? We give them a salary of Rs. 120 rising up to Rs. 200. Then there may be the question what is the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer? The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer here, if he cannot be compared with the Head of the Department in British India who draws the salary of Rs. 3,000, at least should be compared to the District Medical Officers in the Districts who have to administer and inspect a less number of Hospitals and Dispensaries. There are not many Districts in the Presidency which have more number of institutions than in our State. There, invariably the allowances they get, the salary they draw, are almost about 1½ times more than that of the maximum pay of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer here. Then again going to the various departments, such as the Excise Department, Forest Department and several other departments it will be seen that the grade of salaries of officers in British India has absolutely no comparison with that prevailing here. But that is no reason why we should fix it at that rate. What is the picture here? It was during the time of Mr. Banerji that the salaries of the officers were raised. It is about 25 years ago that these were fixed at the present rate. Some of them subsequent to that,—(after the advent of the Special Finance Committee)—have already been reduced. Now taking Travancore into consideration I find from their Civil List that most of the officers, whether Heads of Departments or subordinates, draw a much higher salary there.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Some are slightly bigger in Cochin State!

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It is. I do not deny that. So is the case with Pudukotta and if you go to Bhaghanapally it will be smaller still.

We have got already a scale of salary here that was fixed according to the size of the State, and according to the position of the officials and if this scale of pay is still to be reduced we have always to remember that an officer's pay has to be kept in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

comparison with his responsibility. Then there is always the fear that he may turn to corruption if it is fixed too low,

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—We will see to it.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—There is a chance. If you do not fix the pay of an officer according to his responsibility there is always that tendency.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Order please.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—If I am out in order I do not want to speak anything more.

Deputy President.—You will be considered out of order when the Chairman pronounces that and not by any Member.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—In these circumstances, and especially because a case has not been brought forward that the State finances are in such a bad position as to require these drastic measures, I am compelled to oppose this motion.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I shall first deal with the learned Doctor who has just resumed his seat. I shall do so with this word that his whole speech has no bearing upon the subject under discussion. We never introduced a resolution here either to decrease or to increase or to lower the pay or the salaries and other emoluments of the officers. If we compare the various places, sometimes the comparison may be favourable to you and sometimes the comparison may be very unfavourable too. If you compare a country like Japan, which is in strength, in power, in influence, one of the mightiest nations in the world, the Diwan or the Prime Minister is paid only Rs. 1,500. Do you grasp that? The Governor of a Province is paid 1,000 or 1,200 rupees. Japan has not degraded herself or has not degraded her officials by giving them these salaries. The point is, it is a national Government and the finances are controlled by a national Government and is not to be disbursed among the officials. Therefore when one wants to make comparison about the position of our Government officials we shall not go to the British territory for obvious reasons. You shall go to a country which has a national Government, (*Hear, hear*) and take comparisons from it. The Prime Minister of England gets only 5,000 pounds a year—that is about 5,000 rupees a month whereas the Executive Council Members in India get 6,000 rupees. Is it proper to say that our Executive Councillors have greater responsibility or are greater men than the Prime Minister of England or the Prime Minister of England is a lower personage because his pay is less? Therefore it is improper and it is not a proper argument also to base the claims and the merits of an officer or his responsibility simply on his pay. Again take the case of the semi-official bodies where the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Manager may get in the shape of allowance about 2 or 3 times of what you are getting. Well, I know as a matter of fact that some of these non-official bodies get work as much as you do—that is 6 hours or 5 hours—to go through the papers. I have seen some Heads of Departments working. I have lived with them and have known their work and the number of papers they have to go through. I do not deny for a moment that you have not got sufficient work. But you should not cite a criterion that the salary should be based upon the work or that the status and position of an officer depends upon the salary he draws. Both are erroneous and fallacious.

As far as the rest of the arguments are concerned, I wish to make only one observation. When I am on the medical line, is it our fault if the Government meddles with the arrangements we have come to without assigning any proper reason for the changes made? What I notice in the State is every one meddles with things as he pleases and each must have the way he likes. We see that that is springing up every now and then and they constitute a kind of Cabal Ministry in the State. That is what we have noticed. Therefore in the matter of raising the salaries you have not consulted this House. Is it proper to say then that you shall not come forward here and say that you should not speak anything about our salary? Did we say that the salary should be raised? For whose purpose do these gentlemen exist?—for the purpose of serving the people of the State. The people are the masters of the officialdom and it is for them to decide through their representatives after proper consultation as to the scale of pay that one is entitled to. The pay of some people has been reduced while that of others has been increased. Some people have suffered and some people have improved (*Hear, hear*), by these changes because we have not the responsibility for these changes. Our changes are based upon some logical reasoning and not upon any other consideration, though we never hold for a moment that our decision is absolutely right and proper. We may make mistakes nor do we claim that we are in a position to argue out before a body the mere whys and wherefores of these changes which you have made. That is the difficulty. You come here; raise this; lower this. Why raise; why lower? God only knows and you also know most probably, if you know your own mind.

Now Sir, it is said that there is no scarcity in the public exchequer. There is no scarcity! The doors are barred, bolted and double-locked and the keys are in the pockets of the Comptroller. But when we ask for any scheme of public utility you say there is no money and that as soon as money is forth-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

coming we will create the Sanitary Department as if this Sanitary Department is a department of very minor importance especially at a time when small-pox is raging all throughout the State. Yesterday there was a discussion about it and it was pointed out that the Government were not in a position to properly look after these various needs. You simply said that we will consider the question when money is forthcoming. Why money was not forthcoming if you have got plenty of money and your exchequer is full? Very well, spend the money in a proper way. Now when we wanted anything for the public utility there is no money. When we say that considering the economic depression and considering the low cost of living there must be some reduction in the salary you will say that there is plenty of money. Then the position becomes difficult. Another aspect—how do you get the money and where do you get the money from? The main sources of your income is from agriculture, from the paddy fields and from the cocoanuts. What is the price of paddy? The price of paddy per cartload which used to be sold at Rs. 65 and Rs. 70 is in my part now sold at Rs. 30 and Rs. 35. Now you are imposing doubly. You don't take paddy as revenue as the Moghul Emperor used to do. I can understand that the man is very just who understood the meaning of taking things in kind. You are entitled only to get a certain proportion from the people who cultivate the land. Now, I say you are taking one hundred per cent more than you did years ago. This is how the money is collected. To give that Rs. 100 we have now instead of selling 1 cartload, to sell 3 cartloads. You are levying double revenue upon the paddy fields and I believe this remark applies to a great extent about cocoanuts also, though I am not very sure. But I know this much that the price of cocoanuts has gone down. But the revenue to be paid to the Government is the same. Therefore you have to all intents and purposes raised the revenue by 75 to 100 per cent, and the burdens of our people have been increased by 100 per cent. Why don't you consider that aspect?. If it be so, are you not morally bound to come forward upon your own initiative and tender your advice as head of the administration? 'We officials always pride ourselves in thinking that we are at one with the non-officials. We have said many times in this Council that we do not consider ourselves separate from the non-officials. Our aims and aspirations are the same.' People who say this, should you not on your initiative suggest to the Head of the Government that a reduction of salary is essential mainly on moral grounds? I don't know what amount would be collected by making a reduction. But the moral aspect of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

officials surrendering a portion of their salaries carries great conviction in the minds of our people that after all they consider their interests as identical with the interests of the people as a whole.

There is another aspect also. Before I sit down I would like to mention that. That is about the cost of living. What is the cost of living? Our friend very humorously observed that the higher the pay the less the quantity of food consumed. I can say it ought to be so. So, if the highly paid men were to eat proportionately, the poor people will have nothing to eat. The law of compensation operates upon the human system and he who can purchase more food finds less way into the stomach. That is the law. What is gained in speed is lost in strength. What is gained in the capacity of the stomach is lost in the capacity of the purchase. Therefore it is only natural that the richer and well-to-do classes should suffer from dispepsia, diabetes and diseases of similar kind, so that my friend and myself may eke out our living owing to your over indulgence. The two important points are that higher revenue is collected from us than you did two years ago and you are getting a salary at least 30 per cent more than what you were getting two years ago. Every one of you was getting Rs. 750 two years ago. You are now getting Rs. 1,000. Why? The cost of living was Rs. 100 before the war days, but during the war days it had gone up to Rs. 240. It has risen to that extent. For anything that could be purchased for one rupee you will have to pay Rs. 2—4—0 during the war time. Again the cost of living came down. The prices have gone down. It is somewhat getting to the old order. It is now between 130 and 140, putting 100 as the figure. Therefore, there is an increase in the cost of living about 30 to 40 per cent. As I said there is an increase in the money value somewhere about 100 per cent, not in all cases. Because with 6 annas you can purchase a para of paddy. Whether you eat or throw it away is another matter. And there is another thing about the hardworking officials. We are not only prepared, but obliged to give them their salary, allowances etc. The method adopted by the Government in compelling these poor people to purchase cars. Every Government officer can take a loan from the Government for purchasing a car. He can pay it in instalments at a lower rate. They get it at a lower rate of interest from the Government, and they can make profit out of it. Why should not Government provide us with cars with adequate safety, if the payment is in instalments?

Deputy President.—May I draw the attention of the Member that the time is up?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Why should it be so? Why should the Government give them grant for house construction? And

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

what about professional classes? A vakil who is entitled to Rs. 25 is satisfied with Rs. 15, because he knows to give him Rs. 15 his client would have to sell the same quantity that he would have to sell for paying Rs. 25 two years ago. Therefore, when there is a general reduction in everything, when the prices have gone down, the money value has gone up. And since the money value has gone up, I don't think that with certain modifications you gentlemen are either to gain or stand to gain or to lose. As things stand you are gainers. Therefore, I think I must support this resolution.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, it seems to me that it is necessary to bear in mind the real purport of this resolution before Hon'ble Members vote either for it or against it. It says "in view of the present economic depression the Council recommends" etc., etc. The mover of this resolution has brought it forward on the ground of the present economic depression. Whether the salaries drawn by our Heads of Departments or superior officers are adequate or inadequate does not arise at all for consideration now. This economic depression is a calamity which has befallen not on the non-officials alone but on everybody in the land. Everyone suffers from it and on principle those officers in service who could be asked reasonably to make cuts in their salaries should also be made to do so. A minimum of Rs. 100 is put down as the salary of an officer from which no cut could be reasonably made. In regard to all other officers, proportionate cuts have to be made in salaries. They should be made to bear the burdens which other people are now bearing, owing to general depression in the land. The incomes of people who have other means of earning have been materially affected. The income of the agriculturists has been affected, as also of professional men, of artisans and of traders. Therefore, it is the principle of the resolution that the House should bear in mind in either voting for it or voting against it. The salaries of officers do not stand in danger of being withheld at all. Such cuts have been made elsewhere, by other Governments, not only by the British Government but also by Native States. Therefore, on a matter of principle I think there cannot be any serious objection to this motion being accepted by this House. And I wholeheartedly support it.

Mr P. Krishna Menon—I had hoped to make the appeal to the Hon'ble official block after hearing at least from two of the fat salaried—deservedly fat salaried—officers from whom I expected certain cogent remarks with regard to the real question at issue. First, I mean the Leader of the House and secondly the Hon'ble the Finance Member. I expected to hear something

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

from the Leader of the House for a particular reason, *viz.*, whether as one, who had the experience of living on a smaller salary than that he at present draws, he has suffered in dignity or in maintaining his respectable position. Some answer with reference to that would have certainly been a reply to my Hon'ble friend the Member for Irinjalakkuda and I thought that if he had as a matter of fact by some reduction in his emoluments so seriously suffered, certainly we would be compelled to accept his testimony and modify our own opinion in the matter. With regard to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, he is one who during the last budget discussion gave us some opinions and some assurances which I wanted to know whether he was in a position to substantiate now. We find from the Hon'ble Member's speech introducing the budget for 1107, in paragraph 37 of the speech under the heading 'Retrenchment': "The word 'retrenchment' is in the air everywhere. Now almost all the provinces have set up itself to consider the ways and means of effecting economies. Fortunately for us no huge deficit stare us at present and we shall watch with care the various proposals for retrenchment being given effect to elsewhere so that we may consider their application to the State also if and when actual necessity arises. Meanwhile the Government consider that by a revision of our present travelling allowances, it is possible to effect some appreciable savings. They are therefore considering the question." Lower down in the same speech he has said: "Strenuous endeavour has been made by us to respect the wishes of the Council." These two sentences have ever been present in my memory and I was certainly watching with anxious care what the strenuous efforts that they are making in the matter of retrenchment. I waited till about the 15th of Vrischigam to see whether there was any effort made by the Government to reduce even what was proposed to be reduced, that is the travelling allowance, etc. Seeing nothing was forthcoming I put in a few interpellations on the 14th of Vrischigam which fortunately or unfortunately was not answered in the Vrischigam Session, but they were answered only yesterday. The questions that I had sent up for answer are contained in question 390 and with regard to the first 3 divisions of the question, the answer is 'some reduction in the rates of travelling allowance has been effected. There is no other proposal at present'. Now it is worthy of note that that Proceedings of the Government announcing the reduction in the travelling allowance and the daily batta appeared in an order which was issued only in Dhanu. Perhaps I may not be very wrong in supposing that that order was passed subsequent to the fact of this want of reduction was brought to

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the notice of the Government by the questions that were put then. But that is immaterial. I don't want to take credit for putting those questions. But the fact remained is that the questions were there but the answers came only in Kumbhan and the order making the reduction appeared only in Dhanu. Apart from that now it will be found that no substantial step has been taken by the Government to reduce the cost of the administration. Now I put it most respectfully to the Hon'ble Members of the Government block to say what exactly is the step taken to reduce the cost of administration. I don't think there is any pronouncement made up-to-date which will show that any step has been taken. I am rather particular about the use of those words. It can be very easily said that the matter is under consideration, we are thinking about it and so on. Even yesterday by way of answer to a supplementary question it was said to me that there was some proposal but it has been dropped. So far as the outside public is concerned we are led to believe that no step has been taken nor is there any step under contemplation. Then the question arises what is the reason for the non-official members urging upon the Government to undertake some steps by which the cost of administration may be reduced. Now the cost of administration can be reduced only by a reduction in the allowance or the pay whatever it be of the Government officers, in other words the instrument of administration. Now my Hon'ble friend the Member for Education seems to think that some sacrifice will have to be made even by our Government officers only if as a matter of fact there is dearth of money in the treasury or as was paraphrased by the Hon'ble Member for Cheruviruthi when the exchequer is practically empty.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—On a point of personal explanation. What I mean is that the burden of the cut should be proportionate and widely distributed over the whole State so that it may be borne by every one who is rich.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—If that is the generous interpretation that we have to accept I have not the slightest quarrel with that observation. Then there is only the question who are the people that are not sharing the burden now,—of course the non-official block, and the non-officials who are the people of the State and the officials. Of course I don't want to make a distinction between the two. I need not give detailed figures to show that the income of the non-officials, the agriculturists and the traders and every other man, has been appreciably reduced. That is a fact to be admitted and cannot be disputed. On account of the decrease in the prices of commodities we find as a matter of fact that we are to pay or to shell out, if it is paddy

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

or cocoanut, measure out double or even three times the quantity that we used to shell out for a particular amount of money. To put a concrete case there has been a time when cocoanuts used to be sold even for Rs. 170 or Rs. 180 per candy of oil. This year and the latter part of last year it went so low as about Rs. 75 and Rs. 80.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—What is it at present?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—The highest figure that I have known is Rs. 123—8—0.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Rs. 126.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Day before yesterday it was Rs. 123—8—0. My friend is perfectly right when he say that it varies between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 in the Chittur Taluk per cartload of paddy. It was sold for Rs. 32 five days ago. Therefore for getting Rs. 10 we have to give agricultural produce almost twice or thrice the quantity we used to give. Are we not suffering now by the reduction of prices of commodities or to put it more scientifically, owing to the increase in value of money? Therefore all the non-officials are practically being mulcted in their income by this variation in prices. What about officials when they get money and money only, not as in good old days, tobacco and salt? Now therefore what I say is there is general depression as is put by so many Members and would it not be a proper thing on the part of the officials also to share in the relief of the general depression. How can they do it except without forgoing a portion of their emoluments by way of pay? Now even on a matter of principle we find it is incumbent upon the officials to come forward generously, to come forward to contribute their share. Never mind the amount, as much as they can do. But now it is immaterial how much we get to show your sympathy. As you have been professing repeatedly in this House what is it that you have done up to this moment? I ask the Finance Member to answer the question with regard to the statement in the budget speech "Strenuous efforts are being made to satisfy the wishes of the Council". Since the Council has been repeatedly ringing into the ears of the Government that we are suffering when many things have been held out for want of funds and unless the hands of the Government are strengthened by allowing the Government to have more money certainly many of the things which are now held up would not be carried out. Now just to go back a little to answer my Hon'ble Friend for Medicine. He was comparing the pay of the District Munsiffs in British India, that the utmost that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

they were able to draw was Rs. 400. It has risen to Rs. 600 or Rs. 800. Does my Hon'ble friend know what was the pay of the first Munsiff appointed in Cochin?—Rs. 5. I am supported by the Leader of the House. What is his pay now?—Rs. 300. What is the rate of increase here and what is the rate of increase in British India? Don't go in for comparisons unnecessarily. It is not necessary. In fact it is neither the area nor the amount of work even that was taken into consideration in fixing the pay at different times. Certain general principles were taken into consideration and amounts were fixed with regard to the necessity of the persons as well. What was the cost of living in Madras and what is the cost of living in Madras now? What was the cost of living in Ernakulam and what is it now? Things are changing. Proportionate changes have to be made not only in the pay but everything pertaining to human nature. But if we go to compare these outside things it will not always redound to the credit of the person who compares and tries to draw conclusions. What I say is, yesterday it was said that the Maharaja of Travancore made certain sacrifices in the matter of travelling comforts. Why do we go to the Maharaja of Travancore or to the Maharaja of Mysore? But for the delicate health of our gracious Highness if he knows fully the ins and outs carefully, he would have been the first to come forward and certainly you officers would have to follow his example.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Are we to take it that His Highness does not know the ins and outs?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Being in a distant place he may not be in touch with the incidents.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—The statement made was, that if His Highness knows the ins and outs. Are we to take it that he does not know?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Certainly on account of his delicate health.

Deputy President.—His Highness' name should not be trifled with.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I was only trying to understand.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—He would have been the first. There is some delicacy in this matter so far as our administration is concerned. No doubt Mr. Herbert the Diwan is a new man. He may feel some delicacy in suggesting a reduction of pay of officers with whom he has to work and has to carry on the administration. Therefore I say it would have been graceful on the part of responsible official members to go and suggest to him as was hinted by the Member for Cheruviruthy, to bring to

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

his notice the acute state of distress in the State and among other remedies which have been suggested by responsible members, to suggest to him the necessity of doing something. Then and then only a man who is new to the place would be moved to know the real truth. I was all the while expecting that responsible officers who certainly have the ear of the Diwan would have brought to his notice the acute state and suggested remedies. It is certainly a matter painful to me that we had to discuss this matter in the Council and it would have been gladly avoided if the Hon'ble Members of the official block had taken the steps. In fact it is on account of that aspect of the question that I said that before I wanted to make the appeal to the House I would like to hear the two Hon'ble Members who are more or less responsible in guiding the financial policy of the Government. With these words I beg to heartily and sincerely support the motion before the House.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p.m. and met again at 3 p.m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I wish to support this resolution and in doing so I do not propose to tread the grounds covered by the previous speakers who supported this resolution. It would appear from what I heard from those Hon'ble Members who spoke against this resolution that the financial position of Cochin is in a very sound condition. According to the Hon'ble Member for Medicine it is still flourishing and growing strong. They even go to the length of suggesting, although they do not say it in so many words, that we the Hon'ble Members on this side of the House are very jealous of their getting so much pay. Sir, according to me, the financial position of the State is not so rosy as it appears to us at first sight. The Government told us yesterday that they are not able to establish a Central Ayurvedic Hospital which would cost them 15 to 20 thousand rupees because they have no funds. The Hon'ble Member for medicine also told us that the cost of medicine has increased on account of the increase of duty in British India and that the amount allotted, namely one lakh of rupees or so, will not be sufficient to purchase the medicines budgetted for and that as a result of it he would have to cut short the supply of medicine.

Again, Sir, the Hon'ble Member for medicine said that for putting up temporary contageous sheds in places which are affected by small-pox in an epidemic form there would not be sufficient funds. Sir even for these absolutely important things the Government find it impossible to find funds. I cannot understand the Hon'ble Members when they say that there is

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

plenty of money in the exchequer as if Cochin is a land flowing with milk and honey. Sir, if the Hon'ble Members on the Government side mean that the State Exchequer has plenty of money to pay the Government servants at their present rate of salary I can very well understand. As I understand it the real situation is this. It is true in 1105 they were able to come out with a surplus budget. I think it is mainly due to the policy followed by the previous Diwan Mr. Narayana Ayyar, of overestimating expenses and underestimating incomes. That is why we had a surplus budget. We do not know what will be the fate at the end of this year. Probably on account of circumstances over which the Government have no control they will not be able to execute certain works which they have budgetted for —I mean the College extension and other works. In that case they may be able to show some surplus at the end of the year in paper. But as a matter of fact we have to consider what will be our situation next year. One of the main sources of our revenue is land revenue. If the price of paddy does not go up and if it is the same as it is in this year I am sure the Government will be compelled to give a remission, a universal remission of at least a portion of land tax next year. So far the Government have ignored the general condition of the agriculturists. They have given relief only to those who have been affected by floods, who were not able to get anything at all from their lands. They do not as a matter of fact take into consideration the fall in prices of the indegenous products. In 1100 or so, some five or six years ago, the price of paddy was 14 annas and one rupee per para. Now we will be able to get 3 paras for one rupee. I know that the Government may say that at the time of settlement the commutation rate was fixed at 4½ annas or five annas and even now this price of 4½ annas or five annas is fetched. But even at that time the price of paddy was never less than seven or eight annas. Even in 1084 it was eight annas. I know with what great difficulty the people have paid tax this year. If they had been small landholders I am sure the Government would not have been able to collect the tax as they did this year. Even the big landholders had to mortgage their lands to pay tax this year. If the prices do not rise I am sure they will not be able to pay the tax and the Government will be compelled to give remission. So we will not be able to get the same income from the land tax.

So also is the case of Abkari Revenue. I think it is bound to contract and the laudable policy which the Government is going to adopt *viz.*, local option will by itself reduce the income

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

to some extent. On account of the general economic depression the rentals that they used to realise by the sale of shops also will be much lower than it had been last year. So they will not be able to get the amount that they used to get from this source.

Then again, sir, the Customs Revenue which used to come to our help is not likely to help us as it did before if the Government, as I understand they are going to do, will declare the Harbour as a major port in April. In that event according to the Three Party Agreement, Travancore will also come to share the profits. Last year we were able to get 17 lakhs. The total was 34 lakhs and we got half of it, *viz.*, 17 lakhs. Next year I am sure the rise in the Customs Revenue will not be by 17 lakhs. It may be a little more. At the most it may be 40 lakhs. In that case we will be getting only about 13 lakhs. In any event there does not seem to be any chance of getting 51 lakhs from the Customs Revenue in order that we may be enabled to get the 17 lakhs we got last year.

Sir, these are the conditions under which we labour and if we take stock of these considerations is it too much to think that our finances are not so bright as it appears to be and is it not in the fitness of things that the Government servants should make some sacrifices to ease the situation so that there may be left some money at least, however small it may be, for such beneficent objects as the purchase of medicines, the construction of contageous sheds and the like? In all well-ordered societies there must be some proportion to the income of the Government servants to that of an ordinary man. The average income per day is said to be 1 anna 3 pies in India per head. It may be a little more in Cochin. Look at the standard of life which the Heads of Departments and an average man will be able to adopt. It is these big disproportions these inequalities that bring about revolutions. We must try to avoid such big difference. It is considerations like these that induces me to stand and support this resultion.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I move that the question may be put.

Mr. K. Mohamad Seethi.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Sir, there is great relief just now on account of the breeze we are getting from the west. There was no breeze at half-past one, and even the fans were not working. Then it was very hot, which added to the heat of the speaker, but there were some flashes of light, and I am glad to say that I was benefited by those flashes of light. Well, Sir, it is my cherished dream

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

that we should have a very dynamic and living Legislative Council in our State, so that it may be of real help to the Government in administering the country; and, of course, the most vital part of administration is that of finance. I am so glad that some of the Hon'ble Members on the Non-Official side have studied this question and have come forward with an offer to co-operate with the Government in this difficult matter of administering the finances of the State. I had the honour, in the speech that I made in the Budget Session, to say that I devoutly prayed that the House would have statesmen and legislators of the type of the late venerable Gokhale, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya and others. Gokhale used to challenge the Government side with an array of facts, and the figures that he used to marshal went to terrorise the Finance Member. Though not many facts and figures are brought to our notice, I find that the kernel or the main points have been stressed. Although I am not in a position to give a word for word reply to all that has been said—I have been accustomed to present facts in a purely prosaic way—I shall state a few facts.

It is true there is economic depression. The House recognised it. We had our Budget Session, to the best of my memory, in August 1931,—and my memory does not fail me in such matters. We are now in February 1932 and hardly a period of sixth months has elapsed after the discussions in the Budget Session. There was a desire on the part of several responsible non-official Members that there must be a response on the part of the Government just to show that they sympathised with the economic depression. One of the measures suggested was the cutting of salaries. We have been watching the economic position carefully and what is being done elsewhere. When the time comes for the application of such a desperate remedy as the cutting of salaries, I assure this House that the Government will have no hesitation in adopting even such a desperate measure. The position of the Government is now the same as it was in the month of August 1931.

The Government of India, the Government of Madras, and all other Provincial Governments *but not a single Indian State*, thought that their financial anticipations for the first four or five months commencing from 1st April 1931 showed signs of very very substantial and alarming deficits. They wanted to equalise the budget and to maintain the financial equilibrium by new taxation and retrenchment, cut in the salaries and also retrenchments in other directions. There was a Special Session of the Imperial Legislative Council in September. To the best of my recollection it was in September. I hope that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the Hon'ble Members on the other side will correct me if I have gone wrong. Then there was a proposal to effect cuts in salaries and the incometax was raised. Several other taxes were also raised, and the Hon'ble the Finance Member was thus able to balance the budget. There was a great deal of opposition, and His Excellency the Viceroy had to certify the Finance Bill. The main features of the Finance Bill were increased taxation under Income-tax and Customs Duties. It was only after that the question of retrenchment and cuts in salaries was considered. I am subject to correction. My information is based only on newspaper reports, just as that of my friends on the non-official side. The increase in taxation was effected, some retrenchment made, and a Retrenchment Committee was appointed, and it was only in the month of December last that they actually began to make a cut of 10 per cent in the salaries, with two exceptions. There was an all-round cut of ten per cent in the salaries of all those who were drawing a pay of Rs. 40 and above. But in the case of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Courts, the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and His Excellency the Viceroy, voluntary cuts in their salaries were made, and it was His Excellency alone who agreed to a cut of 20 per cent. No officer of the Government of India or the Provincial Governments, no judge of the High Court, has accepted a twenty per cent cut. I find that, according to the resolution now under discussion, the officers of the Cochin Service, whose pay ranges from Rs. 600—800, have been asked to make that sacrifice which His Excellency the Viceroy alone has made, out of the several thousands of officers of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy alone had the magnanimity to make that sacrifice. So in some way the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution has placed us on equal status with His Excellency the Viceroy. (*Laughter*). The Executive Councillors and the Hon'ble Judges had made voluntary cuts of 15 and 10 per cent respectively. Thus there was a reducion made there and it was from the 1st of December 1931 *i. e.*, after the lapse of nine months from the beginning of the official year in April. It was only after the lapse of nine months, when they found huge deficits even after making additional taxation, that they resorted to this measure. That is with regard to the Government of India.

Now we come to the sister States of Travancore and Pudukkotah lying respectively to the south and north of Cochin. In Travancore also the financial year commences on the first of Chingam. There also the Hon'ble Members of the Legis-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

lative Council proposed cuts in the salaries. That has become the order of the day. Everywhere we find the same. In Travancore also they suggested it—You will kindly allow me a little more time.

If you find me, Sir, speaking anything irrelevant, the Chair is at perfect liberty to stop me. What I say is that in Travancore also retrenchment and cuts in salaries were suggested by the Legislative Council. There they imitated the Governments of India and Madras; and a Retrenchment Committee was appointed and to the best of my knowledge that Committee is still functioning. Thus in Travancore nothing has as yet been effected, and their finances are not in any way better than ours. I make the statement because one of the Hon'ble Members stated that "everywhere cuts have been effected that this cruel Cochin Government alone have not done anything. Everywhere cuts in the salaries have been done". So far as we know nothing has been done in Travancore.

Then take the case of Pudukkotah. There the very same proposal to effect some cuts was brought forward. Though they did not want to place their officers on an equal status with the Viceroy, still they wanted some cuts to be effected; and the President of the Council of Administration, Mr. Holesworth, made the following pertinent observations. With your permission, Sir, I shall read them to the House:—

"The Administrator President speaking in this connection observed that it seemed to him entirely premature to consider the question. He expected to hear arguments to show that a cut in the pay of the officers was necessary but he had none so far. The mover admittedly brought forward the resolution in imitation of what was being done elsewhere but it appeared to him that no case had been made out. In his opinion, there was no immediate crisis, in the Pudukottah State such as faced the Government of India and that of Great Britain which led to stringent steps being taken. What he wished to emphasis was that in all States and countries where the pay of the public services was being cut, that step was restored to, when the Government was satisfied that every other measures were tried and found impossible. To his knowledge there had been no increase in the taxation of Pudukottah for many years. Both the mover and Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar pointed out that the officers should cheerfully accept the cut but the speaker asked them whether they prepared to cheerfully accept an income-tax. What he wished to suggest was that there were other ways of meeting a deficit. In conclusion Mr. Holesworth reiterated that they were proceeding in imitation of other countries and if they desire to do so, they should be imitated in full."

"The proposition was then put to vote with the result that 15 voted for and 18 against and the motion was declared lost."

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Thus in Travancore nothing tangible has been done. In Pudukottah the resolution was thrown out. I want the House to remember that here this proposal was first brought forward in August 1931 and we are only now in February 1932—a period of six months. Even for an administration which consists of officers who can do things with electric rapidity, I am afraid, the period of six months is rather too short. I think one of the Hon'ble Members suggested that we slept over the matter after the Finance Member's speech in the Budget Session. I should here say in all seriousness that from the moment we all left this House we took this matter into our serious consideration and no one more seriously than the present Diwan Mr. Herbert himself. You all know that after the Budget Session, we were confronted with the terrible floods, the attention of the Diwan himself and of the officers was engaged in flood relief work till about 15th September. And then afterwards we had a very important conference in Madras. We had to prepare for that. Still we did not forget this. We asked our Finance Member to prepare figures and on the 22nd October the Diwan gave him definite instructions and asked him to examine the figures. It was then that we came to know of the history of the Finance Bill of the Government of India. There in the cuts, one feature was—I hope my Hon'ble Members have all well studied the question—that the cut in salaries and increase in the income-tax were to be considered together. They wanted to raise the income-tax before proposals were made for cutting the emoluments of officers, and so passed an order on the new income tax proposals which came up to nearly three annas or to say nearly thirty-five and a half pies in the rupee. That is about 3/16 of a rupee. Some mathematical friend of mine will, I hope, help me to find out the percentage. Any how the maximum will be more than twenty per cent, but it ranges from 8 per cent to 15 per cent. Then how to reconcile the income-tax with the cuts in salaries? A definite decision was arrived at only in December, and one feature of it was that there would be no cut in the salaries, if the income-tax, according to the new proposals, exceeded this 10 per cent. It was ordered that in such cases they will have only to pay the income-tax. They passed final orders only in December.

What do we have here? For watching the finances of the State we have an able and enthusiastic Diwan who has been always alert, and I have dealt with a number of Diwans and I can boldly say that no one is more zealous in safeguarding the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

financial interests of the Government than our present Diwan. He asked me some times ago to prepare a scheme for introducing income-tax. I collected the statistics, prepared a scheme and the scheme is just now receiving the serious consideration of the Government. And after all what is the time that has elapsed—six months! If we had been indifferent then of course, we would have pleaded guilty. If our action is to be judged by public opinion, I am sure we shall win the unanimous appreciation of the public; and also of this Council, now that it has come to know of these facts. I dare say that the income-tax proposals were before the Government long before this resolution came to this House. Night and day we have worked and we have got everything ready. Since our financial position was very sound, there was no immediate necessity to pass any emergent orders. We were watching the progress of our finances. We got a Customs revenue of 17 lakhs. Fortunately this morning also we are glad to find, when we got the progressive statements of our Railway, of an increase of 35 thousand rupees, in our Railway income. God has been very kind to us. Although God has been kind to us and we are not paupers and we have got plenty of money, a great deal has been said yesterday and today in speaking on this resolution that, whenever an important measure is placed before the Government the cry of the Government has always been that there is no money. Now we shall see whether that charge is justified or not. In this connection it arises that the charge has been made that we reject all reasonable proposals for the amelioration of the condition of the people by saying "no money." We are the servants and I think it is necessary that a servant should render correct accounts of his service. It is the opportune time. Financial proposals are not considered peacemeal. Generally they are all considered at the time of the preparation of the Budget. It is true, for the first time in 1107, on examining the records of the Legislative Council my Hon'ble friend the Member for Pazhayannur said that in Thiruvilwamala "we are all suffering from scarcity of drinking water." The Member for Public Works did not say that we could not do it for want of funds. He simply said that the scheme was very costly and that it required consideration. The Member for Public Works did not want the works to be started immediately and simultaneously. He made a very straight forward statement that it was costly and that it would be considered. The month of Vrischigam was not the month for considering such proposals of large expenditure. It is only when the budget proposals are taken up that these things are considered. Is there any State which

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has done 1/10th of what we have done during the last few years in the matter of water supply? Look at Nemmara, Aylore, Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattancheri. It is only this morning that I had the honour, the privilege and pleasure of passing orders for starting the Palluruthi water supply so that our good Chief Engineer may go there and expedite the work. We cannot supply water to all places at one and the same time. Suppose in a grant feast all come together. We can only serve one by one and not jointly. So also we are doing things gradually and Thiruvilwamala is well-known to us. We will never forget Thiruvilwamala.

There was no representation from any quarter for constructing Cheerakuzhi Bridge and Government did it at its own initiative and spent more than a lakh of rupees on it The Government and the people are one and the same. We are as much interested in Thiruvilwamala as the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur himself and we will certainly consider the question of water supply to that place when the Budget of 1108 is prepared.

Then the other work is the construction of the Elanad road. There was a provision in the budget. But disputes arose with regard to alignments. The works had to be stopped, not for want of funds but on account of the difficulty in coming to a decision on account of the disputes regarding the alignments. We never pleaded want of funds. We have plenty of funds.

Then there is the organisation of a new Sanitary Department. We did not say we were not going to do it because we had no funds. It is only when you take into consideration all the aspects of a question that you will realise the difficulty. Take for instance the case of a Karanavan in a well-to-do tarwad. Though he is the Karanavan he has to consult the Anandaravans also and this will naturally take some time. If funds permit, it will be provided for in the 1108 budget. Is there anything unorthodox in the three words "*If funds permit*"? We can only consider these things at the time of the estimate of revenue and appropriation of expenditure. Budget is the appropriation of revenue. We cannot say now as to what will be the revenue in 1108. So in a few cases we have said "if funds permit".

I am only referring to those things which have been referred to by the other side. I am an old man (*Laughter*). Kindly give me some time and please be patient. With regard to these I would say that they are postponed not because we have no

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funds but we have to consider, all things together and these things can be considered only when the budget is prepared. If the resolutions for starting new works involving large expenditure of capital is accepted without any reservation, and we say that it will be done in 1108, then supposing the land revenue or other sources of revenue fail and we are not able to make provision, you will charge us with insincerity. One Hon'ble Member said that certainly Government shall have to give remissions of land revenue. So we will wait and see.

So cuts in salaries and other things are not necessary now, as Government have not put off any work on the plea of want of funds. If any more instance are brought to my notice I shall answer them. What is the amount that we require to satisfy all the demands, and will the cuts proposed satisfy them? Nothing has been specified in the resolution as to the date from which these cuts should operate. A resolution must always be very definite so that, if it is passed by the Council, definite action may be taken by the Government. There is no time specified here. If I correctly understand some of the Hon'ble Members, they anticipate that all our optimistic anticipations for the prosperity of 1108 will become clouded and gloomy. Hence I presume that they want the cuts to be given effect to from 1108 only and not from 1107 Meenam. We shall have to refund what we have already received, if the cut is to be given effect to from Chingam 1107.

Government will certainly go in for cuts if there is real necessity and when circumstances justify such a step. It is true that the price of paddy has gone down. The paddy was then sold at six annas. Suppose it goes too two annas. Then the people will have no money and then how can any Government collect money and how can the Government pay their officers? Then where is the necessity for this resolution?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—The right of appropriation rests with you.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Renga Ayyar.—I say that most of it has to be voted by this Council. If money is collected, then only officers can be paid. How can money be colleced and how can salaries be paid when there is no money?

We want co-operation. With the best of intentions we are doing what we can. We don't want abuses here. I must give this assurance here that,as far as we officials are personally concerned, we don't mind if our salaries are cut to any extent. We are not depending ourselves against cuts in our personal salaries. You say, "just take enough as in Russia for your immediate

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wants such as meals etc." "You must work". Then, all right. We are prepared to work because we are public servants, and you represent the public. We are doing our work and we are given some wages for that. Our work is merely intellectual and not physical. I am sorry my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ibrahim is not here. Without the annual produce of the labourer's work we cannot get any remuneration and if we cannot get any remuneration this question of payment would not arise. You are also paid from the same source. Again, I say there is no opposition from us personally. I only say that as a question of public policy, as a question of public administration, as a question of financing the Budget, as a question of general public policy, I say the cut in the salaries is the last resort as was wisely observed by Mr. Holesworth, the President of the Pudukottah Administration. It will demoralise a service if cuts are arbitrarily made, without care. We have already retrenched T. A. rates. Well, I have taken much of your time and so much of my time also. This Legislative Council, I look upon as a Court of justice, and I am sure you will calmy, quietly, consider the whole thing, and pass your judgment and say whether this resolution should now be accepted in public interests at this stage. This is all I have to say on behalf of the Government and on behalf of myself. I do of course oppose the resolution at present and in the manner which it is worded.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഇവിടെ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞ ചില സംഗതികളെ കുറിച്ചുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ മറുപടി പറയുവാൻ വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്ന് മറുചില ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾക്കു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞവിഷയങ്ങളിൽ എന്നെസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമുള്ള മറുപടി.—എൻറെ റസല്യൂഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പ്രത്യേകമായ ഒരു മറുപടി ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച വിഷയം തെറ്റാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനുള്ള ന്യായം എന്നെ ധരിപ്പിയ്ക്കേണ്ടത് ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ചുമതലയാണ്. ഇത്രവളരെപ്രസംഗിച്ചിട്ടും എൻെറ വാദത്തിന് മറുപടി ഒന്നും പറഞ്ഞില്ല. ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള കാരണം ഇവിടെ വിശദമായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ വിഷയങ്ങളൊന്നും തന്നെ എൻെറ വാദത്തിനുള്ള മറുപടിയല്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഇപ്പോൾ ക്ഷാമം ബാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും, ക്ഷാമമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കുവാൻതന്നെ സാധിയ്ക്കാതെവരുന്നതാണെന്നും, ഇപ്പോഴും ശമ്പളം തരിയായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു ക്ഷാമ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

വും ഇല്ലെന്നു് തീച്ചയായെന്നും മറും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിയ്ക്കയുണ്ടായല്ലോ.

ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഞാൻ ധരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു് ഗവമ്മെൻറു നികുതി ചോദിച്ചാൽ കൊടുക്കരുതെന്നാണു്. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു പണമില്ലാതെവരണമെങ്കിൽ നികുതി കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കണം. പണമില്ലാതായാൽ മാത്രമേ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതുള്ളു എന്നാണല്ലൊ പറഞ്ഞതു്! ഞങ്ങൾ നികുതികൊടുക്കരുതെന്നാണോ ഗവമ്മെൻറു് പറയുന്നതു്? ഈ മറുപടികൊണ്ടു് ആ അഭിപ്രായമാണു് ഗവമ്മെൻറിനുള്ളതെന്നുപായാതെ തരമില്ല നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ദാരിദ്ര്യാവസ്ഥയെപറ്റി ധരിയ്പ്പാൻ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടവർ തന്നെ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിനു മനസ്സില്ലാത്തവരായിട്ടാണു് കാണുന്നതു്. നാട്ടുകാരുടെയിടയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തേയും ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തേയും നെല്ലുവിലയുടെ കായ്മത്തിലും, നാളികേരത്തിൻറെ വിലയുടെ കായ്മത്തിലും, പലർക്കും ധാരാളം കഷ്ടപ്പാടുണ്ടു്. നെല്ലിൻറെ വില ഇക്കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ വളരെ കുറവാണു്. അതിൽ നാട്ടുകാർക്കുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും സങ്കടവുംകൊണ്ടാണു് ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ വരവു കുറയുവാൻ വഴിയുണ്ടെന്നും, ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതു്. ഈ കൊല്ലംകൂടി നെല്ലുവില ഇത്തരത്തിൽതന്നെ നില്പുമെങ്കിൽ കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തുള്ള യാതൊരാൾക്കും നൽകൃഷികൊണ്ടു ജീവിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് നിശ്ചയമാണു്. ഏകദേശം നികുതിയുള്ള ഒരാൾക്കു് നികുതികൊടുക്കുവാൻ എത്ര നെല്ലു് വില്പാനമെന്നു് ഗവമ്മെൻറു് ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടൊ? നെല്ലിനു് വണ്ടിയ്ക്കു് ന്യ , ന്യ ശ്രീ വിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു് പല കുറികളും മറും ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടു് നടത്തേണ്ടതായിവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ ചുമതലകൾ എങ്ങിനെ നിവ്വഹിയ്പ്പാൻ! ഇങ്ങിനെ പല കഷ്ടതകളും ഇന്നു നാട്ടുകാർ അനുഭവിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. നെല്ലുവിറു തീക്കുവാൻ തരപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും വസ്തുക്കൾ പണയം കൊടുത്തിട്ടെങ്കിലും, ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു കൊടുക്കാനുള്ള നികുതിയിൽ ഒരു പൈപോലും കുറയ്ക്കരുതെന്നുള്ള വാചാരത്തോടുകൂടി തുലാം, വൃശ്ചികം, ധനു എന്നീമാസങ്ങളിലെ നികുതികൊടുത്തു് കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതുനെപറ്റി യാതൊന്നും ആലോചിയ്ക്കാത്ത ഗവമ്മെൻറിനോടു് എന്താണു് പറയുന്നതു്! ഈ പണമെല്ലാം വാങ്ങിച്ചു നിങ്ങളാണല്ലൊ അനുഭവിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടത്തെ കണ്ടു് നിങ്ങളുടെ ആ ദേവേന്ദ്രപദവിയിൽനിന്നും ഒരു പടി കീഴ്പോട്ടു വരുവിൻ! എന്നാണു് ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് നിങ്ങൾ ഞങ്ങളെ സഹായിയ്ക്കുന്നതായിട്ടുവരുമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഒരിയ്ക്കലും നിങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇതിൽ കഷ്ടതയുണ്ടാകാൻ വഴിയില്ല. ഇന്നു് വ ൦ ൦ ശ്രീ പാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് ൨ ർ ,൦൦൦ പറ നെല്ലുവരവുള്ള ഒരു ജന്മിയുടെ സ്ഥിതിയാണുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു ഉദ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

പ്പികയ്ക്കുവാൻ പറ്റുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ കുടിയാന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പറ്റുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു് ശരിയാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടും. ഒരു ഗുണം കൂടിയുണ്ടു്. നികുതി കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണ്ട; ഈ അവസ്ഥയിൽനിന്നും നിങ്ങൾക്കു കുറച്ചു കീഴ്പോട്ടു വരുന്തൊ എന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞങ്ങൾ ചോദിയ്ക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഒരുവിധത്തിലും ന്യായമായി മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. യാതൊരുവിധത്തിലും ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ ക്ഷാമമനുഭവിയ്ക്കുന്നുവെന്നോ, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നോ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നിട്ടില്ല. പിന്നെ എന്തിനാണു് ഈ നിസ്സാരമായ ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ് കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻപോയതു്? അതുകൊണ്ടു് എന്തുലാഭമാണു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനുള്ളതു്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിനുള്ള ഒരുപ്രവൃത്തിയായിട്ടാണു് ട്രാവലിംങ്ങ് അലവൻസ് കുറച്ചതെങ്കിൽ ആ ഉദ്ദേശം അതുകൊണ്ടു സാധിയ്ക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷു് ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ സംഗതിയാണു് വളരെ ഗൌരവമായി ഇവിടെ റെവന്യൂമെമ്പർ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഞാനിവിടെ ഈ റെസല്യൂഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ കുറുതിയല്ല. ബ്രിട്ടീഷു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ നോക്കിയല്ല കൊച്ചി ഗവൺമെൻറു് കാര്യം നടത്തുന്നതു്! കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തെ കാര്യത്തിനു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷു് ഗവൺമെൻറു് എന്തുചെയ്യുന്നുവെന്നു് നോക്കേണ്ടആവശ്യമില്ല. എന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയനുസരിച്ചു ഞാൻ നടക്കണം. അല്ലാതെ വേറെ ഒരാളെനോക്കി അതുപോലെയൊക്കെ നടക്കാൻ എനിയ്ക്കുസാധിയ്ക്കുമോ? എന്റെ വരവു അനുസരിച്ചു വേണം ഞാൻ ചിലവുചെയ്യുവാൻ. ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ആദായമുള്ളവൻ അതിനനുസരിച്ചു നടന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ! ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവൺമെൻറു് പതിനായിരം രൂപാ ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കുന്നു, എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവിടെ വരവു എന്താണെന്നുകൂടി അറിയണം. എന്റെ നാട്ടിൽ എനിയ്ക്കു വ അണയെ ആദായമുള്ളുവെങ്കിൽ ആ വ അണകൊണ്ടുവേണം ഞാൻ ജീവിയ്ക്കുവാൻ. ഇതുപോലെ ഓരോന്നും നോക്കിയാൽ കൊച്ചിഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു് ഒരിയ്ക്കലും സാമ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണു്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് ൨൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെ വ൦൦ രൂപയേ ഉള്ളു എന്നും മറ്റും പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. ഇന്നു ബ്രിട്ടീഷു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനുള്ള വരവെന്താണെന്നുള്ളതു് കണക്കുകൂട്ടി പറയുവാൻതന്നെ വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണു്. അതു വായിയ്ക്കുവാൻതന്നെ പത്തുപതിനഞ്ചു് ആളുകൾവേണ്ടിവരും. അവിടെ വൈസ്രായിമാത്രമാണു് തന്റെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ൧൦൦൦ ൨൦ വീതമുള്ള കിഴിവുചെയ്തതെന്നുപറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. ഇവിടെ ആരെങ്കിലും ൧൦൦൦ ക്കു ൨൦ വീതം കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു സമ്മതമില്ല, പത്തുവീതം കുറയ്ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാണെന്നെങ്കിലും

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഇതൊക്കെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുകാര്യമൊന്നുമില്ല. ന്യായമായുള്ള ഈ മാതിരിസംഗതികളെ നിങ്ങളെ ധരിപ്പിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പിയ്ക്കുവാനേ തരമുള്ളൂ. അതു അവതരിപ്പിയ്ക്കാതെ തരമില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഘട്ടത്തിലെത്തുമ്പോൾ മാത്രമേ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നുമുള്ളൂ. വളരെവാദംകഴിച്ചു് ഇവിടെപാസാക്കിയാൽപിന്നെ ബഡ്ജറിൽ അതിനുള്ള സംഖ്യചേർക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് സമാധാനിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കും. എന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതൊന്നുമല്ല ബഡ്ജറിൽ അനുവദിച്ചുകാണുക. അതിൽ കാണുന്നതെല്ലാം നിങ്ങൾതന്നെ തീരുമാനിയ്ക്കുന്നവയാണു്. ഞങ്ങളല്ല ബഡ്ജറു് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നവർ, നിങ്ങളാണെന്നുള്ളതു നിങ്ങൾ ഓർമ്മിയ്ക്കണം. വരവു എത്രയുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു ബാക്കിയുള്ളതുമാത്രമല്ലേ മറുകായ്ങ്ങൾക്കു ചിലവിടുന്നുള്ളൂ! എന്നല്ല, ശമ്പളം ഇപ്പോൾവാങ്ങിയ്ക്കുന്നതുപോരാ, ഇനിയും കൂട്ടികിട്ടണമെന്നാണു് നിങ്ങളുടെ ആഗ്രഹം! ഞങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി അനുവദിയ്ക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യകൊണ്ടു് നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു മതിയാകുന്നില്ല. കുറേകൂടി സംഖ്യവേണം. അതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണു് ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു്. ശമ്പളം വകയ്ക്കു് ഏറെലക്ഷം നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ പത്തിനെ എട്ടായി കുറച്ചാൽ രണ്ടുലക്ഷം പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായിട്ടും ഉപയോഗിയ്ക്കാം. നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടതായ ചിലവുകൾക്കു് പണം ഇല്ലെന്നുപറയുന്നസ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു് ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം കാണിച്ചുതരേണ്ടതു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ചുമതലയാണു്. ഈ പ്രമേയം ആ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതും ആണു്.

പിന്നെ ഒരു സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതു് ഇതു് എന്നുമുതല്ക്കാണു് നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ളതു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നുവരെയും ഇങ്ങിനെയൊരു സംഗതി ഗവർമ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞതായി ഞാൻകേട്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഈ മാസം നാ൦ -ാംനു- മുതല്ക്കുന്നോ, മീനം ഫാ൭ -ാംനു- മുതല്ക്കുന്നോ, ഫാ൦ വ ചിങ്ങം ഫാ -ാംനു- മുതല്ക്കുന്നോ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അതിനും നമുക്കു തടസ്ഥങ്ങൾ പറയുമായിരുന്നു. ഫാ ഫാ൦ വ -ൽ വേണ്ട ഫാ ഫാ൦ ന്-ൽ മതിയെന്നുപറഞ്ഞാലും അതിനും ഒരു സമാധാനം പറയും. ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു തോന്നുന്ന സമയത്തു നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തട്ടെ എന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ അതിനേക്കുറിച്ചുദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ. ഈ കൌൺസിൽകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെനിന്നു വണ്ടികേറും. നിങ്ങളുടെ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ ആർഡർ പാസാക്കും! ഇനി എത്രസലൂഷൻ പാസാക്കാൻ കിടക്കുന്നു! എത്രയെണ്ണം പാസായിട്ടും പാസാകാത്തമട്ടിൽ കിടക്കുന്നു! ഇതൊന്നും എനിയ്ക്കറിയാത്തതല്ല. ഗൌരവമായ വിഷയങ്ങളെ നിസ്സാരമായ മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞു് തടയുക എന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാതെ ന്യായമായ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

വാദംഅല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയേണ്ടതില്ലല്ലൊ, ജനങ്ങൾ എത്ത
ന്നെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾ അനുഭവിച്ചാലും കൊള്ളാം. ഞങ്ങളുടെ ശ
മ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു പൈപോലും കുറയ്ക്കുന്നത് ഞങ്ങൾക്കിഷ്ടമില്ല.
Scarcity allowance കൂടി ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നൊക്കെ
വാദിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൂടെചേർന്ന ഒരു ബഹുമാനപ്പെ
ട്ട മെമ്പർ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നത് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അന്തസ്സി
നു കുറവായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഒരു ശുപാശമ്പ
ളമാണ് നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയ്ക്കുന്നു വിചാര
യ്ക്കുക; അതുകൊണ്ടു ദിവാൻജിയുടെ അന്തസ്സിനു വല്ല കുറവും വ
രുമോ? ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്നുണ്ടോ, ഇല്ലയോ! ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതു
ദിവാൻജിയാണ്. ഭരണം നടത്തുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള സ്ഥിതിയും,
ഗൌരവവും, അന്തസ്സും ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങാത്ത ദിവാൻജിയ്ക്കും ഉണ്ടെ
ന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങാത്തതുകൊണ്ടുമാ
ത്രം ദിവാൻജിയെ ആരും ബഹുമാനിയ്ക്കാതിരിയ്ക്കയില്ല. ശമ്പ
ളത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയായിരിക്കും അന്തസ്സെന്നു പറയുന്ന
തിൽ അർത്ഥമില്ല. ഒരാൾക്കു ൹ ൦ ,൦ ൦ ൦ ശുപാ ശമ്പളമുണ്ടെ
ങ്കിൽ. "൹ ൦ ,൦ ൦ ൦ ശുപാ ശമ്പളക്കാരനാണോ, നിങ്ങൾക്കുന
മസ്കാരം" എന്നും, "ശമ്പളമൊന്നുമില്ലേ, എന്നാൽ സാരമില്ല"
എന്നും പറയുന്ന ആളുകളാരുമില്ല. ശമ്പളം കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊ
ണ്ടു കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അന്തസ്സിനു യാ
തൊരു കുറവും വരുവാനില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതു നിസ്സാരമായ
ഒരു വാദം അദ്ദേഹം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ മനസ്താപപ്പെ
ടുന്നു. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു് എതിർത്തുവെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി
കൂടി പുറമേ പറയുമല്ലോ എന്നാലോചിയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ വളരെ സങ്കട
മുണ്ടു്. ശമ്പളംകുറച്ചാൽ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുമെന്നാണ് വേറൊ
രുവാദം. ഇതു് അനുഭവത്തിനു് നേരെ വിപരീതമായ അഭിപ്രാ
യമാണു്. കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളക്കാരൻ കുറച്ചേ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങുകയു
ള്ളു. കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ളവൻ കൂടുതൽ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങും. ഇതു
കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തുമാത്രമല്ല, പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേയും അനുഭവമാണു്.
പണംകൂടുംതോറും അതിലുള്ള ഭ്രമവും വർദ്ധിച്ചു കാണുന്നു. ഒരു
ഗ്രാമസ്ഥന്റെപക്കൽ ർ ണ. കൊടുത്താൽ കാര്യം സാധിയ്ക്കും. ഒരു
വകുപ്പദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു് ഒരു പച്ചനോട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ, ഇതുപോരാ, ൧൦൦
രൂപാകൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ കാര്യം ശരിയാക്കാമെന്നുപറയും. നമ്മുടെരാ
ജ്യത്തു് ഈ മാതിരി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആരും ഇല്ലാത്തതു് ഭാ
ഗ്യം. ശമ്പളവും കൈക്കൂലിയുമായി യാതൊരു ബന്ധവും ഇല്ല.
കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങി പഴക്കമുള്ളവൻ എത്രവലിയ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങി
യാലുംപിന്നേയും കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങും. ഇതു് അവനവന്റെ മനഃ
സ്ഥിതിപോലെയിരിയ്ക്കും. ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഇതിലധികമാ
യിഒന്നും എനിക്കു് പറയുവാനില്ല. ഗവർമ്മെൻറു് ഇതിനെ എതി

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ക്കാതെ അനുകൂലിച്ച് മറ്റു സഭ്യന്മാരുടെ നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസ്താവന തീർച്ചയായും തീർച്ചയാക്കി അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, on a point of information may I know from the Comptroller of Accounts, what will be the saving under each head if the cuts intended by the resolution are given effect to.

Deputy President.—The Hon'ble Member was here and he could have asked for the information before the reply of the mover. The question ought to have been put before.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—The figures had not been given.

Deputy President.—The Hon'ble Member could have asked the question before the reply was made. Now, I cannot allow the question to be put.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Unfortunately the closure was asked for.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Fortunately.

The resolution was put to votes and carried.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—A poll, Sir.

The House divided —Ayes 19, Noes 16 and Neutral 1.

Ayes.

1	Mr. K. Ayyappan	11	Mr. A. I. Mani
2	,, A. Eachara Menon	12	,, Paul Mampilly
3	,, George Chakyamuri	13	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
4	,, C. N. Ittirari Nambudiri	14	,, P. Raman menon
5	,, E. Ikkanda Warriar	15	Dr. A. R. Menon
6	,, Joseph Pettah	16	Mr. A. Sankara Poduval
7	,, P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri	17	Dr. K. Sankara Menon
8	,, P. Krishna Menon	18	Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi
9	,, T. K. Nayar	19	Mrs. Swaris.
10	,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan		

Noes.

1	Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon	9	Mr. I. N. Menon
2	,, C. Barton Wright	10	,, P. Nilakanta Menon
3	,, U. Kandar Menon	11	Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao
4	,, T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar	12	Mr. M. K. Raman
5	,, K. P. Kannan Nayar	13	,, K. Ramunni Menon
6	,, M. Krishna Menon	14	,, P. V. Raphael
7	,, K. Krishna Pisharodi	15	,, T. S. Sesha Ayyar
8	,, C. J. Mathew	16	Mr. K. P. Vallon

Neutral

1 Mr. C. A. Ouseph

7. Compulsory Primary Education for Muslims

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, the resolution that stands in my name runs thus:—"This Council recommends to then Government that primary education should be made compulsory for Muslims in the State".

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